

THE HON. DANIEL MACE.

This gentleman is doing good service in the cause of Freedom. In reply to an attack made upon him by the editor of *The La Fayette* (Ind.) Journal, he writes that paper as follows, under date of Washington, July 1, 1854—*Tribune*.

"Mr. Editor: I find in your paper of the 20th ult., under the head of 'Intelligence and Corruption,' among other things, the following:

"The gentlemanly expression of outraged sentiment by the Democracy of Indiana, in relation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has alarmed Senators Bright and Pettit, and we learn upon reliable authority, but which we are not at present disposed to disclose, that a proposition has been introduced by those gentlemen to Messrs. Chamberlain, Mace and Harlan, that the Nebraska Bill having been passed, and become the law of the land, if these gentlemen will new acquiesce in the measures of a plank in the Democratic platform, they shall be nominated and re-elected to Congress."

No proposition has been made to me, nor never will be, to acquiesce in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. My opposition was not, and is not based upon selfish political calculation, but upon conviction and principle. Others may not know, but I do, that so far as self is concerned, more could have been made of self, by voting for the bill, or acquiescing in it, than by continued opposition to it. In my opinion, acquiescence means this: "I voted against the bill but am now sorry for it, and ask forgiveness." A position like this, and one like it, would make me forever despise myself, and justly subject me to the contempt of all honorable men. I have never, for one moment, thought of changing my course, in or out of Congress, on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

My future course will be an active, hearty co-operation with the anti-slavery extension organization, now being effected by the free States, without any regard to former political antecedents, for the purpose of restoring the Missouri Compromise, and doing such other things constitutionally, as will make it manifest that I am a true friend of the great republic in point of wealth, numbers and patriotism, can be found north of Mason and Dixon's line. Should the people, the only source of power, in the coming elections decide upon the principles I have expressed and those to act with me, and I am sure they will, it will be time to consider the doctrine of "acquiescence." I make no terms with traitors. I hope you may have nothing but perfect harmony in your State Convention of July 13, if, as resolves will be made by freemen that will make slaves tremble.

Respectfully yours,

DANIEL MACE.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

The *Dublin Nation* of the 24th, speaks of the Irish, and their pro-slavery tendencies, in the United States, as follows:

"In the riots at Boston, the Irish took part of the authorities in compassing the restoration of a fugitive slave to his employers; and had their share in the bloodshed which it caused. We have here they did so in the belief that it was their prime duty to support the Union and defend the government; but we confess it is with the deepest pain that we observe a decided and invariably ready readiness upon the part of the Irish Americans to side with slavery. The question of slavery is certainly one of extraordinary perplexity to strangers and settlers in that liberal land. We wish our people could keep aloof from it—but, if that be impossible, then certainly their side should be that of freedom and human nature. In no way does that fell system present itself to us in a more revolting aspect than under this fugitive slave law."

"In a slave state where the system has existed for centuries, where the black population immensesly preponderates and is in a condition of abject barbarism—there is some excuse for the instinct of self preservation which hardens a planter against the frantic invective of a mere party abolitionist. But when one poor human soul in an African robe asserts the liberty which God gave it, bursts its bonds, and flies to a land where skin is no badge of servitude, horrible is it to see the citizens of a free republic arrayed with hostile hands against each other, and spilling each other's blood, that the freedom of one man may be lost to the chain and lash. God knows with what pain we see the Irish, fugitives from slavery themselves, and often classed by the Yankee as a race hardly superior to the negro, aiding to slip the slave's collar on and snap the lock."

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP IN ILLINOIS.—We learn from the *Porto (Illinois) Colon* City, that considerable excitement was created in that city upon the arrival of the steamer *Garden City*, from St. Louis, on Thursday evening, by an attempt to arrest two colored men, who came on ship at St. Louis, and were taken to the city. The "property" were provided with five papers, but notwithstanding this fact, their pursuers proceeded to arrest them upon a lying pretense that they were *free papers*, at the same time alleging that their "free papers" were forged. The board of police of returning the fugitives to Southern slavery was, however, frustrated by the interference of bystanders, who "riched into" the kidnappers with a good will. Several pistol shots were fired, hands exchanged, and wicked blows given. One of the kidnappers was struck to the ground by a stone, but no one was seriously injured. The fugitives were triumphantly released, entertained at the Harb House, and the next morning left, en route for Chicago. We understand that at Chicago, the kidnappers made a second attempt to seize the travelers, but were prevented by the authorities.

THE RENDITION OF BURNS.

Rendition they call it. That is harmless word, and therefore it is in the end, it means to yield up—to surrender—to send back. But to do this is, in many cases, and pertaining to many things, both a patriotic and a moral duty. In the case of poor Burns, it meant simply kidnapping—kidnaping—and so ought ever to be designated and understood. By creation and destiny, by his death nature and the purpose of God, he was a free man, and as such, had a right to safety and protection wherever he might choose to abide in all the earth. He was no more Col. Sumner's property than was Frederick Douglass or Major Sumner, who conspired to kidnap him. Such an act perpetrated in benighted Africa would be branded by the whole nation as piracy; in enlightened Massachusetts, it is the test of patriotism and virtue! Those who stole him, or were accessories to his capture, deserved to be hanged rather more summarily than pirates are usually dealt with, for various reasons. In that case, if justice had been meted out, where would be the Boston police, or Major General Edmunds and his Regiment, or the company of U. S. Marines, or the "hollow square" ruffians, or the Governor of the Commonwealth, or the Mayor of the city, or Commissioner Loring, or Attorney General Hall, or the editors of the *Post*, *Courier*, *Times*, and *Mail*, and so on, to the long catalogue of kidnappers? Under the ground, not above it—out of the body, not in it. But we are opposed to capital punishment in all cases, and so only desire that they may turn live and being forth "fruits meet for repentance."

—*Liberator*.

THE RIGHT SENTIMENTS.—At an Anti-Nebraska meeting on the 4th inst. at North Levee, Charles Bradford, of Montague, offered the following resolutions: "The dissolution of slavery or the dissolution of the Union, or the dissolution of the Republic, are all equally desirable to us. We are not at present disposed to disclose, that a proposition has been introduced by those gentlemen to Messrs. Chamberlain, Mace and Harlan, that the Nebraska Bill having been passed, and become the law of the land, if these gentlemen will new acquiesce in the measures of a plank in the Democratic platform, they shall be nominated and re-elected to Congress."

And again, the address of Great United States sent to be, "United, we stand—divided, we fall." And it should be—United, we fall—divided, we stand—and slavery falls.

REMARKS.—Many other bills that have been introduced to the U. S. Marshall for services rendered in the case of Burns, are not for services rendered, as coming to \$2000; one for the city of Boston for expenses paid, amounting to \$7000; St. B. Parker \$500, amounting to \$8000; and the attorney John Taylor, \$200. These are not a small amount.—*Boston Mail*.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Salem, Ohio, July 20, 1854.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in Salem, Ohio, commencing at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 26th of August, and continuing probably three days.

The distinctive principles and measures of the Western Society are more than ever commending themselves to the consideration of the thinking part of community: "No union with slaveholders," is beginning to be regarded by very many as a necessary measure for the preservation of northern rights. And it is hoped that at a time like the present when the aggressions of slavery have become more outrageous than ever before, every friend of liberty shall be found at his post, prepared to renew his pledges against oppression, and to make new sacrifices, and greater for the cause of freedom.

BENJ. S. JONES, Rec. Sec'y.

GERRIT SMITH ON ANNEXATION.

On the 27th ult. Gerrit Smith made a speech on the Mexican treaty and the Monroe doctrine, which he has kindly sent us. Some of the sentiments of the speech we confess, have surprised us. Mr. Smith is a thorough annexationist. He would have the whole of Mexico and Cuba provided they can be got honestly.

Mr. Smith's motive for acquisition is, that which surprises us. With regard to the annexation of Mexico, he says:

"Poor Mexico needs to be brought under radical, transforming influences. Indeed she is perishing for the lack of them. It is for her life, that she ceases to be an independent nation, and not only so, but that she become also a part of our nation."

"Our nation" would doubtless exert a transforming influence upon Mexico, but it would be done by engrafting upon her present ignorance and political slavery, our own peculiar institution, as has been the fact in Texas, Utah, and New Mexico, and as will be in the case of the territory just purchased of Santa Anna. Mr. Smith did not vote for the acquisition of this new territory, because the price paid was too large. Doubtless it was too much for the land acquired. But we almost wonder that when the consideration of "radically transforming" so large a portion of Mexico had been thrown into the scale, it had not secured his vote for annexation. Of Cuba, Mr. Smith says:

Let Cuba come to us, if she wishes to come. She belongs to us, by force of her geographical position. Let her come, even if she shall not previously abolish her slavery. I am willing to risk the subjugation of her people to a commercial empire with our own. Slavery must be a short-lived thing in this land. Under our laws, rightly interpreted, and under the various mighty influences at work for liberty in this land, slavery is to come to a speedy termination. God grant, that it may be a peaceful one!

I would not force Cuba into our nation, nor pay \$250,000,000 for her, nor \$200,000,000—no, nor even \$100,000,000. But when she wishes to come, I would have her come; and that I may be more clearly understood on this point, I add, that I would not have her wait, always, for the consent of the Spanish Government. Now, if this is *fit-busterism*, then all I have to say is "make the most of it!" (Great laughter.)

Now the annexation of Cuba as a slave State, can fail to delay the work of emancipation with us. Mr. Smith does not explain. The slaveholders desire Cuba as the means of increasing and perpetuating their power, and Mr. Smith would give it them. Mr. Smith has certainly a much better opinion of our laws even with "right interpretation," than we are able to entertain. He seems to think them as anti-slavery as the constitution. On this question Mr. Smith is practically with the slaveholder. One cause, doubtless, of the favor with which they view him.

While slavery lasts as now, we would have the states of this union less, rather than more numerous; we would cut off the slaveholders rather than annex to their power and tyranny, the oppressed of Mexico and Cuba. We would diminish their territory until it can be "honestly done," rather than doom more by annexation to the curse of slavery.

Mr. Smith's speech contains some truth, as for example the following paragraph:

"Never has there been so self-deceived a nation as our own. That we are a nation for liberty is among our wildest conceits. We are not a nation for liberty. I refer not now to the terrible blot of slavery upon our country. I refer to our pride. No proud nation is for liberty. No proud nation is for liberty. Liberty—precious boon of Heaven—is meek and reasonable. She admits that she belongs to all—to the high and the low; the rich and the poor; the block and the white—and, that she belongs to them all equally. The liberty for which a proud nation contends is a slavery; and such is the liberty for which a proud nation contends. It is tyranny; for it invades and strikes down equal rights. But true liberty acknowledges and defends the equal rights of all men, and all nations."

THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

The United States District Court for Wisconsin is making vigorous efforts to overrule and override Judge Smith's decision of the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to secure the punishment of the Milwaukee rescuers.

Judge Miller is the man who presides in that Court. He has charged the Grand Jury, not only that the Act is constitutional, but also that Judge Smith is liable to indictment as a criminal, for issuing the writ of *habeas corpus*. Such an official act, he affirms, is a resistance of the law of the United States. He leaves the inference that State Courts, in the execution of such processes of State Courts, may be lawfully killed by U. S. Marshals and their lackeys, as they are violating the laws of the U. S. That is State sovereignty for the North.

True bills have been found in this Court against Sherman M. Booth, John A. Messenger, and John Rogers, for participating in the rescue of Glover. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General, some time since gave it to be understood, that these men should be punished. Judge Miller is now executing this threat, and "crushing out" freedom from Wisconsin.

We are happy to learn as we write, that Wisconsin judges are disposed to make a stand, for their own credit, for the honor of the State, and for liberty. The slaveholders appealed from Judge Smith's decision of the unconstitutionality of the law, to the full bench of the Supreme Court. That Court has affirmed Judge Smith's decision. So it is now a fair contest between the Federal and State Courts. Will Caleb Cushing and President Pierce have the whole Supreme Court of Wisconsin arrested for violation of the Fugitive Slave Law? We can anticipate a little for if they shall.

THE BOND REFUSED.

In the Lemmon case, (which Virginia is now prosecuting by appeal to the Supreme Court of New York,) with design to establish slavery in that State,) a demand was made of Virginia for a bond, securing the payment of costs in the suit. The Governor of Virginia forwarded the bond, authenticated with his signature and that of his secretary. It was returned, as insufficient, for the following reasons, which, in the estimation of the "Mother of Presidents," will probably amount to something like impudence. But it really amounts to nothing of the sort, as compared with her own wickedness, in attempting to palm slavery upon the State of New York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

The People, ex rel. Louis Napoleon, respondent, agt. Jonathan Lemmon, appellant.

Take notice: I object to the security offered in this action, and refuse to receive the same for the following among other reasons:

1. There is no evidence that the Governor is authorized to execute the bond for, or bind the State, by the bond in the matter.

2. That neither the Governor or the State swear that they, or either, are worth the requisite amount over all debts and liabilities.

3. That neither the Governor or State would, in case of liabilities on the bond, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court in which the action is pending, and hence only a moral obligation would devolve on them to meet the liability.

4. That as the Governor and State claim affinity with a section and party which repudiate compacts based only on moral and equitable considerations, it is to be presumed they would repudiate in this case.

5. If the State of Virginia were amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court, yet it is objected that she has no assets wherewith to satisfy the execution, as neither her slaves, her soil, her statesmen, or her resources, would be deemed available in the hands of a New York Sheriff.

You will therefore consider the same as objected to and returned to you.—July 19, 1854.

E. D. OLIVER, PLEA'S ATTY.
To H. D. LEPAUGH, Esq., Def't's Atty.

THE VERMONT ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION.

This Convention was by no means so timid and cautious as our Ohio Convention. It "itches in" to the full extent of its avowed opinion of our constitutional power, and boldly demands co-operation from all friends of freedom.

Here are some of its resolutions:

Resolved, That henceforth all compromises with slavery are at an end, and our rallying cry shall henceforth be the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and of the inter-State slave trade, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of Slavery in all the Territories of the United States, and the admission of no more slave States into the Union.

Resolved, 1. That we pledge ourselves, to the extent of our power, to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill.

2. To resist the admission of Utah and New Mexico as slave States without constitutions excluding Slavery.

3. To the restriction of Slavery to the States in which it exists.

4. To the exclusion of Slavery, at the earliest practicable moment, by all constitutional means, from Federal Territory, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Territories of the United States.

5. To oppose the admission into the Union of any new State tolerating Slavery, whether it be formed from Territory belonging to Texas or otherwise.

6. To resist the acquisition of any new Territory wherein Slavery exists, unless the prohibition of Slavery shall first have been provided for.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

THE SENATE finally, on the 24th, adopted a substitute for the Homestead Bill, presented by Mr. Hunter, of Virginia. It carefully excludes all colored persons from its benefits. Mr. Chase offered an amendment excluding the word *white*. It was lost, only eight Senators voting for it. The bill grants pre-emption rights to actual settlers, heads of families, or over twenty-one years of age. A patent to be issued in five years, for which the occupant is to pay from \$1.25, to 12 1/2 cents per acre.

We copy the two sections of the bill which contain the homestead provision. It is better than we anticipated from the conservative Senate, though by no means what it should be.

SECTION 8.—That any free white person who is at the head of a family, who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is capable of holding lands by the laws of the State in which the lands lie, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter on any quarter-section of vacant and unappropriated public lands and no more which may at the time the application is made be subject to private entry, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands.

SECTION 9.—That the person applying for the benefit of the eighth section of this act, shall, upon application to the Register of the Land-Office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before said Register that he or she is the head of a family or is twenty-one years of age, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and those especially mentioned herein, and not either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons; and upon making the affidavit he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified—provided, however, that no certificate shall be given, or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry and until the person or persons entitled to the land so entered shall have paid for the same twenty-five cents per acre, or, if the lands have been in market more than twenty years, twelve-and-a-half cents per acre.

Other provisions follow in case of the death of the settler before obtaining the patent, &c.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Late accounts represent a treaty as nearly completed between the U. S. Commissioner and the Government of the Sandwich Islands, by which the Government of the Islands is to be ceded to this country. The point of difficulty in the treaty is said to be, that the Island Government desires immediate admission as a state, while the commissioner proposes its admission as a territory. Probably, as the Treaty suggests, this is to facilitate the introduction of slavery. Now the Islanders might make a free constitution, while delay might enable Washington management to fasten slavery upon them under territorial rule.

C. C. BURLEIGH.—The Standard says that C. C. Burleigh has been invited to deliver the address before the literary societies of Oberlin College at their commencement in August next. Mr. Burleigh has accepted the invitation. Our Ohio college students show their independence by such invitations as this and the one extended to Mr. Douglass by Hudson College. We confess our pleasure at such a result.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

This paper appears with its promised improvements in part—on new clear type and improved paper. It is a beautiful sheet the size of the Bugle and elegantly filled. We wish its startling facts and important and able discussions could be spread before a hundred thousand subscribers every week. The paper promises the aid of some of the best writers of the country to give value to its columns. Who they are we are not permitted to know, as the Standard has adopted a new style in this particular. What it is, and reasons therefor, we give in its own language:

The arrangements by which this result is to be secured are not yet perfected. It must suffice for the present to say that, besides the editorial force now employed, we expect to have the aid of some of the best writers in the country. We do not mention names. After mature reflection, it has been deemed best that the paper should be heretofore, like most English and the best American daily journals, *impersonal*. The names of the editors even no longer appear in the imprint. We are convinced, both from observation and experience, that the moral power of a newspaper, as on the whole diminished rather than increased by the practice of appending to each article the name or the initials of the author. In many cases the system operates injuriously upon the writer's freedom, and in some instances it adds to the intrinsic force of an argument or on appeal, we believe it oftener detracts therefrom. It is essential to the highest grade of power in a public journal that it should have an impersonality of its own, distinct from the persons and responsibilities of its editors and writers.

We copy the following notices of the press, they pay a merited tribute to the Freeman, and show the estimate in which the Standard is held.

"We miss from our table, this week, the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, the former organ of the Abolitionists of this State. By a judicious business arrangement, it has been united with the *Standard*, the former organ of the same party. This paper is issued simultaneously in New York and in this city. At the Anti-Slavery Office, on Fifth above Arch. We observe that it has a special department for Pennsylvania affairs, and an able Philadelphia correspondent. The paper is well edited, and its editorial force is preserved, while the heavy expense and trouble of sustaining a local paper is avoided. One widely circulated and ably edited paper is certainly better than two or three weak ones, in news and in general interest. It is a paper, and not of strength. With the *Standard*, we have not the good fortune always to agree, but it represents with rare ability the opinions of which it is the organ."—*Phil. Register*.

"The *Pennsylvania Freeman*, the Abolition paper of this city, has been united with the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, of New York, and the latter is now to be the organ not only of the American but of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, and is to be issued from New York and Pennsylvania simultaneously. It is to have, in addition to its usual editorial force, a 'corresponding editor' in this city. The paper is conducted with decided ability, and to those who object to its union with the *Standard*, it is quite acceptable."—*Phil. Ledger*.

"The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society seems to have come to the conclusion that their cause has progressed sufficiently to justify them in dispensing with the maintenance of a special newspaper organ; so they have discontinued the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, and are now supplying their subscribers with the *Standard*. The *Standard* is issued in New York and Philadelphia on the same day; it has a corresponding editor in this city, and it is said, can be made to accomplish all the purposes of the discontinued organ, and some others besides. If this be so, the move of the Anti-Slavery Society was a good one; if one paper be able to serve the purpose of two, why be at the expense and trouble of supporting two? The *Standard* is an exponent of the most radical and honest views of the Quincy, Gay and Oliver Johnson, and its columns reflect the sentiments of Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and other leaders of that ultra school. Those of our citizens who hold to, or sympathize with, the sentiments of this school, will be glad to see it, and are not included—will find the paper very much to their minds, for it is edited with an ability that puts above the common run of papers, and with a boldness and fearlessness of consequences that is characteristic."—*Star*.

"The *Pennsylvania Freeman* has been merged into the *Standard*, and its publication discontinued. We are sorry to part company with its politics and its theology, yet we recognize it as an organ of the cause, and its publication is a benefit to the cause. It is to be improved by the union. It is to be improved by the union."—*Free Presbyterian*.

"The Anti-Slavery Standard and *Pennsylvania Freeman* are henceforth to be literally one, as they have hitherto been spiritually; and thus united, the promise is that the *National Standard*—which name is to be retained—will be a paper of a very high order, both as to its spirit and its ability. We have heard that two or three distinguished writers are to be added to its present superior editorial corps, and we are looking anxiously for the forthcoming number, which will be to us a specimen of the best which we are hereabout to be weekly visited. When it shall reach us, we shall take pleasure in noticing it, and in publishing its prospectus."

"Meanwhile, we part with our old friend, the *Freeman*, with reluctance; for it has been pre-eminently worthy of its name, and of the enterprise which has been devoted to its death, or rather, its translation, is as honorable to its life has been. It has nobly offered itself a sacrifice to the common cause of Universal Freedom; and we shall hope to hear often from its excellent editors, and many of its correspondents, in the columns of the *Standard*. It has done its work faithfully and will always be remembered with much satisfaction, and with gratitude, by all the early friends of the slave. Farewell to that success to the *Standard*!"—*W. N. F.—Practical Christian*.

KIDNAPPING AND FLOGGING.

We see in the *Zanesville Aurora* an account of the kidnapping and flogging of a couple of colored boys, residents of New Richmond. The article reveals not only a gross outrage, but a curious pedigree. Though it would be by no means a singular one, if we could have an accurate book of the genealogies of our population of mixed African blood. This is doubtless a fair specimen:

Zanesville, it appears, hears a part in the New-Richmond affair. From *The Cincinnati Columbian* we glean the following facts: The colored boys, James and Isaac Lott, who were recently kidnapped from New-Richmond, have again made their appearance. It appears that, after being beaten, they were, on the day of the affray, thrown in jail, to await an examination, but in the middle of the night the jail-doors were unlocked, and the two colored boys taken out by twenty-five or thirty men, who took them some distance below the river to a boat, in which they crossed the Ohio River to the Kentucky shore, and there, in a hollow far from any house, whipped the boys severely with small saplings. This was done at 1 o'clock at night. When crossing the river, part of the crowd wished to tie the hands and feet of the Lott boys, and drove them. Others protested against this, and threatened to denounce it, and the proposition was dropped. When the whipping was over, the boys were told that they would be killed if they returned to New-Richmond. The crowd then left and recrossed the river. The boys, after wandering until near daylight, found a skiff and recrossed the river, and went to some friends back of Richmond.

Their father has now commenced legal proceedings against those implicated. It appears that this is the first difficulty in which the Lott boys have ever been involved. They are not particularly bad boys, as was reported, and the fight that one of them had with a white man just before the kidnapping, grew out of an old grudge against a man, because their father claimed the right to

vote, and on his ballot being refused, sued the judges of the election. It is said that the Lott claim descent from one of the first families of Virginia. Some Miss Mason had an illegitimate daughter, and to hide her misfortune, the family put the child out to be raised by a colored woman as her own. When it grew to womanhood, the master, a Mr. —, seduced her, and then, upon his wife becoming jealous, he sold her to a Frenchman, who after some time set her and her child free. This child is the mother of the Lott boys, and does not appear to have a trace of African blood in her veins; she was raised in the family of Col. Bond of Zanesville, is extremely fair, and her hair will not curl. The great-grandfather of the Lott boys was an African negro, but their great-grandmother on that side was a mulatto, and their grandmother a Pennsylvania German woman, named Sarah Leunaharagher. According to this paternity, Mr. Lott and his boys are almost white.

CATHARINE FERGUSON.

Is the name of a well known colored woman recently deceased in New York City aged 75 years. The *Tribune* contains an obituary notice from which we make some extracts:

Katy was born a slave. Her mother gave birth to her on her passage from Virginia to this City. Katy Williams—for that was her name—was owned by R. B., who lived on Water-st., and was an elder in one of the New York City Presbyterian Churches. "R. B." said Katy, "sold my mother away, but I remember that before we were torn asunder, she knelt down, laid her hand on my head, and gave me to God."

Katy never saw her mother again. Her mistress told her that if she was as good as her mother, she would do well. Katy felt keenly the loss of her mother. The recollection of her own anguish when separated from her mother, her sad, feeble, and aged mother, when ten years old, she told her master, R. B., that if he would give her her liberty, she would serve the Lord forever. But he did not do it.

Katy was never taught to read. "My mistress," she said, "would not let me learn; and once she said to me, 'you know more now than my daughters.' One of her mistresses' sons asked Katy to teach him geography, &c. She exclaimed, 'I can't.' He replied, 'yes, you can; if I don't read right in the Bible, or if I don't say my catechism right, you tell quick enough.'"

When Katy was sixteen or seventeen years old, a lady in the city purchased her freedom for \$200, giving her six years to reimburse her, but she afterwards agreed to allow one half of the sum for eleven months work, and the late excellent Diva Bethune raised the other hundred dollars.

At sixteen she was married. She had two children, but lost them both. "They are dead," said Katy, "and I have no relations now, and most of my old friends are gone."

During her life she had taken forty-eight children—twenty of them white children—some from the almshouse and others from their parents, and brought them up, or kept them till she could find places for them. She expended much money for their behalf and followed them with affectionate interest with her prayers. "To my inquiry, 'Have you laid up any property?' she quickly replied, 'How could I, when I gave away all I earned?'"

When she lived at No. 52 Warren-st., (the house has since been taken down,) she regularly collected the children in the neighborhood, who were accustomed to run in the street on the Lord's day, into her house, and got suitable persons to come and hear them say their catechism, &c.

The sainted Della Gramus used to invite Katy's scholars to her house, to say their catechism and receive religious instruction. This was about the time Dr. Mason's Church in Murray-st. was built. The doctor heard of her school, and one Sunday visited it. "What are you about here, Katy?" said he, "keeping school on the Sabbath? We must not leave you to do all this." So he spoke to his elders, had the lecture room opened and the children transferred to it. This was the origin of the Sunday school in the Murray-st. Church, and it is believed that Katy Ferguson was the first Sunday school in the City.

For more than forty years, up to the last of her life, she has had a prayer meeting at her house every Friday evening, and for some five years past another every Sabbath afternoon, into which she gathered the poor neglected children of the neighborhood, and those adults who did not attend church. She always secured the aid of some good man to conduct these meetings. The results of these efforts were most happy. The tract distributors, City missionaries, and others remarked that where Katy lived the whole aspect of the neighborhood was changed. So much for the exertions of a poor colored woman who could not read! "The liberal heart deviseth liberal things."

KANSAS.—A company of emigrants under the direction of the Emigrants Aid Society, left for Kansas last week. It is a pioneer party, said to be of the best material. The Worcester County Society guarantee the expenses of their emigrants through to Kansas for \$20.

An Emigration Society has been formed in this State at Chillicothe. They invite those who wish to emigrate, to send their names to S. Armstrong, Esq., the secretary of the Society.

DELIA A. WEBSTER has been discharged by the Court at Madison, Indiana. It was decided that the Governor of Kentucky had presented no sufficient reasons for her surrender or further detention.

The N. Y. Herald says that a ship load of Coolies (470) have been landed in Cuba. They are to be employed experimentally, as substitutes for slaves. That is, we suppose, it is only an enlargement of the foreign slave market.

FIRST OF AUGUST.—This day is to be celebrated by the New York Anti-Slavery Society, by a picnic. The Hopkinton Community also invite Anti-Slavery men and women to a celebration in their neighborhood.

THE WAY IT GOES!—The President holds in his hands the purse and the sword, so Thomas Benton says, and we wonder if the people care about it. Free use is made of the former, certainly, by the Government. Millions go to Santa Anna, millions to Texas—(only fourteen and over in these items), and there are two more in the army bill for California, with the probability of as large an expenditure, on other scores. Here are the items for California:

For suppressing Indian hostilities in California	\$50,000
For State Government of do. in 1849 and 1850	300,000
For surveys, &c.	300,000
For survey of boundary line do.	250,000
For custom house and store house	253,000

Total new expenditures for California proposed \$2,063,000

In the North—on the shores of the Lakes—we can get only a pittance—yet we should not be surprised if the appropriations this year should exceed SEVENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!! Open your eyes, voters—it is time.—*Leader*.

ELECTION AT HAND.—As the note of preparation begins to be sounded for the fall elections of the Free States, it is worth while to know when they come. The first of them are not far off.

Iowa, Aug. 7. California, Sept. 5. Vermont, 5. Maine, 11. Pennsylvania, Oct. 10. Ohio, 10. Indiana, 10. Massachusetts, Nov. 13. New York, 7. New Jersey, 7. Illinois, 7. Michigan, 7. Wisconsin,